FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMUNIQUE ON RESPONSIBILITY IN HUANCHACA CASE

PY230316 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Regarding the decisions that were made about the case of Huanchaca, Santa Cruz Department, the government believes that basic responsibility falls on the commanders of the U.S. personnel who are here in the country. This was stated by German Antelo, the government's official spokesman. Asked about the criticism regarding the delay in the rescue operation, Antelo said:

[Begin Antelo recording] Regarding this last topic, the government, through the Information Ministry, has released a communique that contains the pertinent information that has been collected from various institutions. It is not a document that gives a step-by-step explanation of what happened; it is basically a document that has been released to make two fundamental clarifications.

First: The clarification of a question that has been asked, or better yet, an answer to current opinion, as to who was responsible for stopping a military operation in order to allow an operation to be carried out by the joint UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] -U.S. task force. Therefore, this communique correctly states that it was a joint decision of the commanders of the Army and Air Force and the Interior Ministry, who made the decision based on reports from the area of operations. Thus, it has been established who made the decision.

Second: Why was quick action not taken, as everyone is asking? Here the responsibility falls on the rules and regulations of the U.S. task force, which demanded a series of prior conditions before leaving. The Bolivian authorities were not responsible; the task force requested prior reconnaissance. They did not want to go into action if fuel was not at the (?Moyer) air strip, for refueling, therefore they made the decision to cancel the operation until the following day. [end recording]

Antelo then said that Congress is the body to determine the nature of these irregularities. The spokesman was asked about the whereabouts of the Spanish scientist who survived the tragedy, however he did not reveal that person's current whereabouts.

Finally, Antelo referred to the general assembly that the Bolivian Labor Confederation is going to hold on 22 September, and said:

[Begin Antelo recording] This congress has been planned within the framework of the laws and therefore there will be no problems. [end recording]

Request for DEA Agent's Arrest

PY230310 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Relay from Santa Cruz by Gerardo Irusta, Chamber of Deputies press spokesman]

[Text] Good evening to the listeners of Radio Panamericana throughout the national territory.

The press spokesman of the Chamber of Deputies wishes to inform you of the following: The Congressional Committee that is investigating the Huanchaca crime today formally requested the arrest, we repeat, the immmediate arrest of the foreign citizen Jesus Gutierrez, who is a DEA agent in Bolivia.

This decision was adopted tonight by the Congressional Committee that is now meeting in Santa Cruz and it has addressed the following telegram to the interior minister:

We have requested, the committee says, that you order Gutierrez to present himself before this committee and at the same time prohibit him from leaving the country. So far we have not received any answer from you in this regard. This committee requests that you order the immediate arrest of Jesus Gutierrez, a DEA agent, so that the appropriate authorities can bring him before this committee, which has its offices in the Cordecruz [Santa Cruz Development Corporation] Building, 4th floor, so he can testify.

In another telegram the committee has requested the interior minister to, if necessary, coordinate action with the Foreign Ministry to begin immediate procedures so that Jimmy Bradley, another DEA official, can testify before this committee. Bradley was a decisive factor in the decisions that were made regarding the Huanchaca operation on 7 September at 1300 [1700 GMT]. Consequently, Jimmy Bradley of the DEA has also been ordered to come before the committtee.

Today the committee received a copy of a telegram from General Julio Vargas Soto, commander of the Bolivian Police, in which he states that he cannot testify before the committee because adminstratively he is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry while his hierarchic superior is the president of the nation.

In view of this situation, the committee has quoted Article 29 of the Constitution to the interior minister and has asked him to order General Julio Vargas Soto, the commander of the Bolivian Police, to appear before the committee on 24 September at 1600 in order to testify.

## Police Chief's Statements

PY240150 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bolivian police commander General Julio Vargas Soto has stated that there was no negligence on the part of the UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] in the operations to rescue the victims of the Huanchaca tragedy in Santa Cruz department.

Gen Vargas said that the police are now cooperating with all their units to explain the actions that accurred in that area in Santa Cruz department. He added that the police are committed to the struggle against drug trafficking.

Following are Gen Vargas' comments.

[Begin recording] There was no negligence in this unit. The unit was (?alert) at the moment when the appropriate order was isued. The failure was with the means of transportation on which our forces relied to get to the site.

[Question] It is being said that a request has been made in the past few hours, to prohibit DEA officials from leaving the country. These officials have diplomatic status. Do you think that these people are protected excessively by diplomatic status and they can also be corrupt?

[Vargas] I am not (?qualified] to make any comments because the person involved is someone with diplomatic status. [end recording] [passage omitted]

## Barthelemy Denies Resignation

PY240148 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP) -- In the face of persistent rumors about his resignation, Bolivian Interior Minister Ferando Barthelemy today said: I have no reason to tender my resignation because my post is in the hands of the president of the Republic, who has not lost his confidence in me.

Barthelemy made the statement in the face of demands made by Santa Cruz civic and political organizations which contend that the Interior Ministry acted too slowly in retrieving the bodies of biologist Noel Kempf Mercado, pilot Jose Cochamanidis, and guide Franklin Navarro, who were murdered by drug traffickers.

A high-level congressional committee is currently investigating the events that promoted the drug traffickers' attack and the slowness with which the forces charged with repressing the production and trafficking of cocaine acted, that is, the Bolivian Armed Forces, the police, and the helicopter-supported U.S. troops.

The congressional committee has requested the arrest of Jesus Gutierrez, head of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) in Bolivia, for failing to appear before the committee to testify on the allegation that the DEA was aware of the activities of the drug traffickers in Huanchaca, a region located at the border with Brazil where the massacre occurred on 5 September.

The Interior Ministry has noted that the DEA agents and the U.S. military personnel have diplomatic status and that they are subordinate to the U.S. Embassy and fall under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry.

## DM 34 MILLION LOAN CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH FRG

PY202251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially reported today in La Paz that Bolivia has signed two loan contracts with the FRG for DM 34 million to reactivate lead and silver mining and to purchase goods and services. The contracts were signed by FRG Ambassador Hermann Saunweber and by Bolivian Finance Minister Juan Careaga.

At the signing, Saunweber expressed his country's satisfaction with being able to contribute to the development of specific sectors of the Bolivian economy. Careaga expressed thanks for this new demonstration of friendship by the FRG.

DEPUTY WANTS TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH CHILE

PY230308 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Flavio Bierrenbach praised the Brazilian Embassy in Santiago for what it did during what the deputy called the 48 dramatic hours of the Brazilian congressmens' visit to Chile. In Chile, they were threatened by Chilean security agents only because they were trying to guarantee the return of Chilean political exiles to their native country.

According to the deputy for Sao Paulo, the presence of the Brazilian Embassy in Chile should be moral support for the Chilean opposition, especially in view of the serious cases of torture and human rights violations being denounced practically every day. A shocking example of such cases is that of journalist Jose Carrasco, who was wrested away from his residence and assassinated.

Such facts, according to Deputy Beirrenbach, call for Brazil to adopt a firmer position toward the government of General Augusto Pinochet. Therefore, the Brazilian deputy proposed that Brazil breaks diplomatic and commercial relations with Chile. Deputy Bierrenbach noted that such an attitude would not signify a break in relations with the Chilean people, who are victims of a dictatorship. However, in the opinion of the deputy, it is necessary to assume an attitude demonstrating the revulsion of Brazilians for that government of force.

In conclusion, Deputy Bierrenbach said the democratic awareness that is winning the minds of the Latin Americans raises hope that soon Chile will once again enjoy a government of greater freedom.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT MINISTER INVITED TO MOSCOW

PY070048 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 3 Sep 86 p 51

[From the "Radar" column]

[Text] When Urban Development Minister Deni Schwartz reported to President Jose Sarney that he has received a routine invitation from the Soviet to visit Moscow, he suddenly found himself entrusted with a diplomatic mission. The president asked the minister not only to accept the invitation but also to upgrade the trip as much as possible by taking groups of businessmen along. The official reason for the trip -- to exchange civil construction technology -- is poor enough. However, is will be a sort of test run for the visit which Sarney is planning to make to Moscow early next year. Meanwhile, Schwartz was further surprised by the interest the trip awakened among businessmen in the construction sector because 35 of them have already registered for the tour, which will depart Brazil toward the end of September.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT UNDER NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY231346 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo -- The Parallel Nuclear Program initiated in 1980 -- with the objective of learning the whole nuclear energy cycle and independent of the cooperation agreements signed with the FRG -- is yielding positive results including significant advances in the areas of metallurgy, engineering, the manufacture of scientific equipment for nuclear research and medical use, progress in atomic reaction research, and the participation of industry in several areas of the program.

Part of the research work is being conducted at the Advanced Studies Institute (IEAV), which is subordinate to the Airspace Technical Center of the Aeronautics Ministry in Sao Jose dos Campos. One of the IEAV basic lines of research is the study of fast breeder reactors using thorium as fuel, and the enrichment of uranium through the use of laser rays.

According to military sources, the IEAV is expected to give Brazil the capability to master the technology of the entire nuclear fuel cycle by the next decade, thus ensuring the country's autonomy in this area. According to the IEAV plans, expertise in this technology will make it possible for Brazil to have, early in the next century, its own fast breeder nuclear reactors which are almost inexhaustible in their capacity to produce energy.

According to assessments that have been made, Brazil's thorium reserves should be sufficient to supply the country for 1,300 years, while uranium reserves to supply the Angra dos Reis nuclear plants have a potential of slightly more than 100 years.

Brazil has the second largest known thorium reserves in the world -- 1.27 million tons -- and its utilization in the fast breeder reactors will be more economical since these reactors generate plutonium, which refuels the reactor. To master this process, CTA experts have opted for a process that enriches uranium by exciting its atoms using laser rays.

The laser uranium enrichment method was presented for the first time in 1979 by researcher Sergio Porto from the Brazilian Physics Research Center (SBF). The CTA and the IEAV have established an informal cooperation program to exchange information and experience in the nuclear area with Argentine experts. This informal program has been going on for at least 4 years. This research work has produced results which have already been transferred to the national industry and to the medical field.

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA DISCUSSES RECALL

PY240121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean Ambassador to Argentina Arturo Fontaine today confirmed in Santiago he was recalled by the Chilean Foreign Ministry for consultations on the state of bilateral relations, but discarded a possible cooling of relations between the two countries.

It is press speculation, the ambassador said at the Chilean Foreign Ministry, commenting on reports from Buenos Aires about a new stage of cooling of relations between the Argentine and Chilean governments.

Fontaine said relations are normal and played down reports that the government of President Raul Alfonsin instructed its diplomats not to attend the acts held in Chilean embassies last week to celebrate the Chilean independence anniversary.

However, it should be noted that there has been no denial in Buenos Aires to these reports, which have been disseminated by all the media, Fontaine said.

The ambassador's trip to Santiago, which caused surprise in Argentine government circles, occurred after Argentine official sectors expressed concern over the Chilean situation after the enforcement of the state of siege, the unsuccessful attack against President Augusto Pinochet, and the arrest of dozens of opposition members.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN 'MASSIVE' SANTIAGO RAID

PY232328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 Sep (AFP) -- Catholic church sources have reported hundreds of people were arrested in Santiago today during a massive raid the Army and the police conducted in two impoverished neighborhoods of the Conchali sector, in northern Santiago.

According to eyewitnesses, heavily armed soldiers blocked the streets leading to the Chiloe and Zapadores neighborhoods, while uniformed police and Carabineros conducted a house-to-house search, taking adult men to a sports field. AFP correspondents could see that the raid -- during which several trucks were used -- was also supported by investigation branch police agents and agents of the secret National Intelligence Center (CNI).

The authorities have not released any official report on the raid, which was apparently aimed at detecting centers of criminal and subversive activity against the military government, which in September imposed the state of siege after an unsuccessful attempt on the life of President Augusto Pinochet.

This is the second massive raid. Six days ago military and police patrols undertook similar actions in the La Pintana Zone in southern Santiago, where some 1,000 people were detained for several hours and 106 were finally handed over to the courts.

Conchali Parish Vicar Jorge Orellana said that today the soldiers were not aggressive, but warned this is an act of violence against very poor people. Since mid-May, over 15,000 people have been arrested in 35 impoverished sectors of Santiago and other cities, according to information gathered by the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

MINISTRY TERMS EEC DECLARATION 'INTERVENTION'

PY231604 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 22 Sep (AFP) -- UK Ambassador to Chile John Hickman today handed to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle the declaration issued in Brussels by the EEC requesting an end to the activities of armed groups in Chile.

According to the government news agency ORBE, the EEC declaration was described by the Chilean Foreign Ministry as intervention in Chilean domestic affairs and its terms were not accepted by the government.

Hickman, who heads the EEC representation in Chile, said: We are obviously not pleased that our ideas were rejected but today exchanges of this nature are common among all governments, and each one is entitled to express its own ideas.

On 17 September, the Chilean military regime assured the EEC that no subversive terrorist attack or attack of any other nature will deviate the government from its course of leading the country toward democracy. One week ago, the EEC foreign ministers stated in Brussels that they hoped Chile would immediately resume and accelerate the process to restore democracy. They also deplored the serious violation of the Vienna Convention in the recent incident involving the Netherlands charge d'affaires, whose car was intercepted by security forces who forced him to hand over four leftists.

The youths, who remain under arrest at the National Intelligence Center (CNI), entered the Netherlands Embassy on 8 September, and denounced the prevailing situation in Chilean universities. This occurred 1 day after the frustrated attack against General Augusto Pinochet, in which five members of his escort were killed. Initially, the mass media reported the youth's entry into the embassy was linked to the attack against Pinochet.

Gaston Illanes, the Chilean Foreign Ministry foreign policy director, stated in a note on 17 September that the Chilean Government is confronting a terrorist escalation. The government communique added this escalation is an attempt to create chaos and make the country ungovernable in order to promote conditions favoring the establishment by force of a totalitarian system in the country.

PCCH ASSESSES OPPOSITION'S PROSPECTS

For Moscow Radio Magallanes coverage of a "clandestine press conference" by two PCCh members discussing the current situation in Chile, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PALESTINIAN COMMUNITY CREATES FEDERATION

PY230145 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The Palestinian community in Santiago has been unified in the midst of great publicity. The Palestinian Federation of Chile [Federacion Palestina de Chile] has officially announced its creation and, as one of its first activities, released a program to commemorate the massacres at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps by the Jews.

In a press conference, the president of the Palestinian Federation of Chile, Francis (Shomali), made public the objectives of this organization. He said the creation of the federation is the final result of a process of unification of various intellectual, cultural, and political groups connected with the organization of the Arab community in Chile. He added that the federation will try to bring together the Palestinians who reside in Chile, an American country that has always been very generous with their ancestors. In turn, the Secretary General of the Palestinian Federation of Chile, Julia (Duis), said the Palestinian community has always worked for the greatness and progress of Chile.

[Begin (Duis) recording] The ladies who are volunteers in the National Foundation of Assistance to the Community, headed by the First Lady of the Nation, Ms Lucia Hiriarte de Pinochet, are proud to participate in this organization which Chile can be proud of as an example to the world. These two peoples uphold the highest moral and cultural values that dignify human beings. These values make them worthy and respectable citizens, who thus become the most firm pillars of a beautiful and great fatherland. [end recording]

Chile, added Julia (Duis), will always be our utmost concern as Chileans are descendants of Palestinians.

The president of the new federation referred to the activities planned to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the massacre of old Palestinian men, women, and children at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon by the Jewish Army.

Francis (Somali) said all the business establishments owned by Arabs in Santiago will close their doors as a sign of mourning for and commemoration of those sad events. The Chilean Arab community will have a mass celebrated at the Orthodox San Jorge Church in remembrance of the Palestinian people assassinated on 17 September 1982. He said the ceremony was postponed until Tuesday, 23 September, because the mass would have overlapped with the commemoration of the Independence of Chile, a date that is also dear to their sentiments as Chileans.

Francis (Somali) also recalled that the Sabra and Shatila massacres cost the lives of at least 6,000 people, mostly children, women, and old people. He added, it was one of the blackest days in the history of the Arab people -- a massacre that did not end on 17 September. [Recording passage indistinct]

Lastly, the president of the Palestinian Confederation of Chile stressed it must be understood that the Palestinians are not terrorists, because people who are only struggling to recover their homeland cannot be terrorists. The power of Zionism, he explained, (?can be considered a terrorist power). There are nearly 300,000 Palestinians in Chile.

BLANCO BILL SEEKS TRIALS FOR MILITARY OFFENDERS

PY231808 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Sep (AFP) -- National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has reported that the Centrist National or Blanco Party -- the main opposition party -- today presented to the Uruguayan Congress a bill to try the military and police personnel accused of committing serious crimes during the de facto government.

This initiative has emerged as an alternative to the general amnesty bill for the military proposed in August by President Julio Maira Sanguinetti. That bill was rejected last week by a Senate committee studying the bill.

Speaking on television, Ferreira stated tonight that the Blanco Party initiative will permit us to learn the truth and mete out justice, but warned the bill refers only to serious crimes.

We do not think that it is appropriate to continue investigating minor things. In the end, all that can be accomplished by pursuing minor cases is to overshadow the cases that really matter, and to overload the judicial system, making it impossible to administer justice, he stated.

Ferreira did not explain which crimes are considered serious, although Blanco Party sources reported they include homicides, disappearances, and disruption of the civilian state. Some 40 charges of kidnappings, robbery, torture, homicide, and disappearances have been filed in the civilian courts against military and police personnel since the installation of the constitutional government in March 1985.

Ferreira added that the bill restricts the state's punitive power to those cases where there is an accusation, or where an inquiry has been opened. The bill grants legal authority only to the Supreme Court, which has 180 days to order a prosecution.

Ferreira held a round of meetings today with leaders of the other parties. He said they stated that the Blanco Party bill must be studied, and that it represents an adequate solution.

The Blanco Party proposal was received favorably by the other opposition parties. Liber Seregni, president of the leftist Broad Front, called it a highly feasible proposal. Humberto Ciganda, head of the Catholic Civic Union, said the agrees with the initiative.

Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo did not make a statement on the issue after meeting with Ferreira, but first government Senator Jorge Batlle stated that the Executive Branch will support any proposal that might pacify the country and that will not undermine the life of society.

DEFENSE SECRETARY DENIES DRUG SMUGGLING

FL231849 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1749 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 23 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- After reiterating he has nothing to do with drug smuggling activities, National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui has stated his task has been to look after the development of this great country. He added: I have always been straightforward. My loyalty to the institutions, the president of the republic, and the great country of Mexico is beyond any doubt.

Asked about plans to sue the U.S. publication that suggested he was allegedly linked to drug smuggling activities, Arevalo Gardoqui said the general attorney's office already sent U.S. newspapers a press release on the matter.

He reasserted that the armed forces are intensively working in the entire country in the struggle against narcotics and that the Army alone has 25,000 men assigned to the search and disposal of drugs. He added that 389 casual ties have resulted from these activities from 1966 to present.

The national defense secretary was interviewed after President Miguel De la Madrid began his 2-day official visit to the UN Headquarters where he will participate in its 41st General Assembly. [passage omitted]

SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

FL230225 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2312 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] United Nations, NY 22 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today met with his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari, to finalize the details on Mexican President Miguel De la Madrid's upcoming visit.

A Mexican foreign secretariat spokesman said the Sepulveda-Kuranari interview completed the presidential agenda as well as the economic trade agreements that will be announced during De la Madrid's visit to Tokyo. [passage omitted]

DELEGATES DISCUSS LOANS WITH JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PA231550 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] In Tokyo, negotiations between the Mexican delegations headed by Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricioli and Japanese Government authorities continue.

The Export and Import Bank of Japan has agreed in principle to loan Mexico $1 billion during the next 2 years. Japanese commercial banks will provide 10 percent of the new loans, which amount to a total of $6 billion.

## MEXICAN LEFTWING BEGINS UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

PA221329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Sep (EFE) -- Mexican leftwing parties have begun a unification movement, believing the country's economic crisis favors their own political and propaganda possibilities.

The Mexican leftwing consists of six parties or movements of little popularity, with the Communist Party as its main exponent, which in 1982 adopted the name of Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] after it had merged with four minor groups of the same ideology.

The first step for the formation of one political party, "with a greater influence in the Mexican society," was taken 20 September during a meeting held at the Workers University of Mexico. Only the Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT) was absent. The Trotskyist PRT raised several objections toward joining this only-socialist trend for the time being.

In its first stage, the unification of the Mexican leftwing is taking place at a local level (the federal district, the capital) but there are plans to promote it throughout the country. Should the idea prosper, the Mexican leftwing will participate in the 1988 elections as one party, perhaps with the exception of the PRT and other minor movements.

The federal district committees of the PSUM, the Mexican Workers Party [PMT], the Revolutionary Patriotic Party [PPR], the People's Revolutionary Movement [MRP], and the Communist Left Unity [UIC] participated in this first meeting of the leftwing. The promoters of this incipient party stated that the possibilities of the Mexican leftwing increase to the same degree that the economic and social crisis, and the electoral fraud increase. They blame the PRI, in power for the past 57 years, for the fraud.

The organizers of the movement to unify the leftwing believe that Mexican workers "should have a more efficient instrument to face the government's antipopular policy."

Luis Rangel of the PSUM and Alfonso Ramirez of the PPR said they will insist the PRT join this merger process of the Mexican leftwing. [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

POPPIES, MARIJUANA DESTROYED -- Mexican Secretary of Defense General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui has reported the Mexican Army Destroyed 274 hectares of poppies and 2,654 hectares of marijuana during the month of August. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Sep 86 p 1 PA]

## COSTA RICA

### DENGO ELABORATES ON 'DESTABILIZATION PLOT'

PA240032 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Sep 86 p 4A

[Text] Yesterday, First Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo reported the existence of "a full destabilization plot" against Costa Rica by Nicaragua.

He reported that Costa Ricans are being trained in guerrilla warfare in Nicaragua and that many of them are said to have returned to the country already.

The official, who only gave a few details to the press to as not to hamper an ongoing investigation, said: "There is a brigade in Nicaragua called 'Mora-Canas' led by officers from Cuba and other countries. This brigade trains Costa Ricans." The Security Council is aware of this situation.

He said, however, that the country is preparing to cope with this "destabilization plot." The vice president approved the Rural Police's training for this reason and added that Costa Ricans should understand that the police organizations -- without their becoming an army -- must be trained to maintain public order.

Dengo said that this destabilization plot bears no relationship to the incidents on Central Avenue in San Jose Wedenesday afternoon, when a group of Atlantic area peasants, led by extremists, confronted the Civil Police after erecting obstacles in some streets of the capital.

Dengo, who refused to reveal details of an investigation underway about Costa Ricans being trained in Nicaragua, said he does not know whether the movements of these nationals are being tracked after they enter national territory.

"On Costa Rica's horizon, there are black clouds of enemies who lie in wait to catch democracy whenever it slips." Dengo declined to give any further details.

In August, two Costa Ricans who had been trained in terrorist activities in Libya were discovered in the Security Ministry. The two men managed to work undetected for a month.

Reports about nationals trained in Nicaragua were published at the time, but not enough information was given to the press.

### INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITIES UNCOVER COCAINE LAB

PA231636 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] OIJ [Judicial Investigation Agency] spokesmen have reported that most of the chemicals that were to be used at the cocaine laboratory found in Buenos Aires (de Punta Arenas) were purchased in Costa Rica, and some were purchased abroad. The OIJ spokesmen said that the cocaine base that was to be processed in Costa Rica was brought from Panama. Meanwhile, the public prosecutor in Perez Zeledon secretly reported incidents that took place last Saturday, in an effort to avoid blocking the investigations.

Most of the chemicals found in Santa Maria (de Ujarras), Buenos Aires (de Punta Arenas) last Saturday were destroyed by OIJ agents. The drugs were destroyed in the presence of authorities because it would have been quite dangerous to transfer them to San Jose due to their inflammability. OIJ spokesmen said they are coordinating the investigation with members of the DEA stationed in Panama, Colombia, and the United States to confirm the backgrounds of the people involved in the crime.

Preliminary investigations have established that the first shipment of chemicals was to produce 100 kilos of chlorohydrate of cocaine, and if everything went off well, 200 kilos per week would be produced thereafter. It was also confirmed that the cocaine would be exported to different parts of the United States because there is a large demand for the product in that country. The Colombians involved in the incident said that they chose Costa Rica to establish this type of drug-processing lab because the police in Colombia hinder their activities.

## EL SALVADOR

### MEDIATOR SAYS REBEL PROPOSAL GIVEN TO DUARTE

PA221217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP) -- San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas today said that he is interested in meeting with President Napoleon Duarte in the coming days in order to discuss the last guerrilla proposal for a preparatory meeting of the third round of the dialogue on 29 September.

After the Sunday mass celebrated at the San Salvador Metropolitan Cathedral, Rivera told the press that he delivered the FMLN-FDR proposal to Presidency Private Secretary Julio Rivas on 18 September, "but that he has not received a reply yet."

However, on Friday Duarte said in Sesori, where the third round of the dialogue was going to take place, that he will not accept more preliminary meetings, even though he said he was willing to attend the frustrated meeting in Sesori, located 153 km from San Salvador, in the eastern San Miguel Department, at any time.

Msgr Rivera said: "We must continue struggling for peace, because hope is the last thing to lose, especially if it comes to recovering the agreements that were already achieved."

In his homily, Archbishop Rivera y Damas said that evidently national attention was centered on the frustrated third round of talks this week. The future of those talks, which are considered to be a peace initiative, "is surrounded by the most varied and somber commentaries and predictions."

### VENCEREMOS CLAIMS CIA INCITING UNION ACTIVITY

PA240306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The Salvadoran working class demands the withdrawal of the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unionism, which is trying to disrupt the trade unions of the Salvadoran workers. The CIA, through its agents in the American institute, has provided dollars in an attempt to disrupt and divide trade unions by corrupting leaders and buying consciences. Out with the American institute! CIA dollars will not be able to divide the unions! Out with the American Institute for the Development of Free Trade Unionism!

## HONDURAS

### LOPEZ CONTRERAS ON RECENT TRIP, MANAGUA ICJ SUIT

PA231256 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras upon returning to the country announced that President Jose Azcona Hoyo will travel to Israel next year to pay an official visit to President Hayim Herzog.

The foreign minister completed a more than 20-day tour he made with his family of Israel and The Netherlands, where he met with the principal civilian leaders of those countries.

Lopez Contreras met in The Hague with Netherlands Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek. Following the meeting, and accompanied by the Honduran ambassador to The Netherlands, Mario Carias Zapata, Lopez Contreras voiced his rejection of the lawsuit the Nicaraguan Government presented at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] on 28 July.

Lopez Contreras described his trip as "very useful," but gave no details on the results. It is possible that he will give a press conference today to report on the Honduran Government's position on the lawsuit, and on the agreements that were supposedly signed with the Israeli Government.

The foreign minister said that during his 6 day visit to Israel, in addition to visiting holy places with his family, he took the opportunity to see several agricultural research centers.

The official said that the border case with El Salvador was not discussed during his visit to The Netherlands.

Finally, when asked about the possibility of Nicaraguan dissidents being trained in Honduras by U.S. troops in exchange of economic aid to our country, Lopez Contreras reiterated that the Honduran Government maintains its position of not lending its territory for this purpose and voiced his trust that the United States would "respect our position."

## NICARAGUA

### INTERNATIONAL AIR FORCES COMMITTEE MEETS

PA222304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The thirteenth meeting of the training committee of the American Air Forces cooperation system was inaugurated today at the Cesar Augusto Silva Center, with the participation of delegations from Argentina, Panama, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the United States, the Inter-American Defense Board, and Nicaragua. Captain Evert Aleman, president of the meeting, and deputy durector of the Civil Aeronautics Service said that the committee has provided experiences and common benefits to the air forces, as well as the procedures to raise the technical capacity of the flight staff. Argentine delegate Commodore Joaquin Zalabarrieta thanked the Nicaraguan Air Force for the cordial reception and for the effort carried out to get the meeting started. In 1964, during the conference of the chiefs of the air forces held in Washington, the main document and the procedures for a cooperation system among the American air forces were approved.

UN DELEGATIONS 'WIDELY' REJECT REAGAN SPEECH

PA231918 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The speech of U.S. President Ronald Reagan before the 41st session of the UN General Assembly was widely rejected by various delegations. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said it is absurd for Reagan to present himself as a defender of human rights when he is stifling the Sandinist revolution and depriving the Nicaraguan people of their undeniable right to indpendence.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner expressed surprise over Reagan's omission of the foreign debt problem in his speech; Ethiopia's permanent representative described as unworthy the U.S. President's efforts to use his speech to blatantly influence the internal affairs of the members of the international organization.

U.S. DRUG TRAFFICKERS RECEIVE PRISON TERMS

PA231810 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1627 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep (REUTER) -- Three residents from Florida were sentenced to 8 years in prison by a Cuban court last month after being arrested for drug trafficking and for illegally entering Cuban territory, BOHEMIA magazine disclosed here.

The article stated that Floyd Smeltzer, Bob Morris, and Pedro Hernandez Garcia were captured when their ship Ramonita from Key West was stranded near the Cuban coast during a storm last March. BOHEMIA's article was the first public announcement of their arrest and sentencing.

BOHEMIA stated that the ship had loaded 2.5 tons of marijuana in 27 bags near Ocho Rios, Jamaica, and was headed for Florida.

BOHEMIA added that the men threw away the bags before being rescued by a Cuban helicopter, but that all the marijuana was seized by the Cuban authorities.

A picture shows Smeltzer and Morris being escorted by armed guards and participating in the burning of the marijuana in a Havana crematory several days after their arrest.

The address of Smeltzer and Morris, published by the BOHEMIA article is: Pearl Trailer Park, Stock Island, Florida.

Fernandez Garcia has been identified as a Cuban who arrived to Florida in 1980 and who lives in Miami.

BOHEMIA added that since 1970, 330 drug traffickers, half of them U.S. citizens or residents, have been captured and sentenced to long terms in Cuban jails when their ships or planes, headed for the United States, are lost in Cuban waters or airspace. It added that Cuban authorities have confiscated and destroyed during this period 250 tons of marijuana, 1 ton of cocaine, and hundreds of thousands of drug pills.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN NICARAGUA

PA230422 Hanava International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] In a speech addressed to one of the many private organizations that teem in the United States and which is surely linked to the aid for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, CIA director William Casey said that the illegal Nicaraguan Government can be toppled by the mercenaries's actions and the loss of both national and international support. No one is surprised that Washington thinks about this end for the Sandinist revolution. Since 1980, the U.S. Government has been waging a dirty war against Nicaragua. The purpose of such a war is none other than to reverse the popular process initiated in July 1979. Casey applauded the delivery of $100 million to the bandits who attack Nicaraguan territory, although he failed to mention that the CIA will secretly send a much higher sum to them.

In addition, during a meeting with members of Columbia's Conservative party, (Francis Burkley), head of the so-called Inter-American Security Council, admitted that Ronald Reagan has not dismissed a direct armed intervention against Nicaragua, although this is regarded as politically difficult for the time being. Such a revelation confirms the Sandinist leaders' assertions in the past months saying that the yankee president (?hopes) to have seen the end of the Nicaraguan revolution by the time he ends his mandate in 1988. More revelations continue to be made, and truths point to the United States accusingly, to the shame of those who still have traces of honesty and decorum in that country. In a recently disseminated bulletin about Nicaragua, the Pentagon clarified why Washington boycotts the Contadora Group's pacification efforts. According to the document, the accords included in the peace document's revised version of 1985 and which refer to the elimination of foreign bases in Central America, the withdrawal of advisers, the suspension of arms shipments and cessation of support for unconventional fighting groups, the reduction in the number of armed men, and the refraining from sending more weapons to the area constitute real obstacles for the U.S. purpose of destroying the Sandinist revolution. The final conclusion of the nearly 12 page document is that the U.S. military presence in the area is indispensable and cannot be negotiated.

Meanwhile, in practice, the balance does not favor the groups that Reagan has put in charge of destroying the Sandinist process. Between 10 and 18 September, the EPS killed 130 counterrevolutionaries. The mercenaries have continued to show their inefficiency when confronted by the people's determination to struggle. We must wait and see whether Casey's bragging is not pure demagoguery to conceal what the White House evidently feels is the ultimate solution, namely, a U.S. military invasion, so long cherished by Reagan and his team. Anyway, those who would choose this alternative should be warned that such a step would be tantamount to sinking in mud up to their necks.

MEETING DISCUSSES POSSIBLE INTEGRATION WITH CEMA

FL231315 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting has been conducted in Havana with the main purpose of discussing Cuba's integration with CEMA member countries. It ratified the fact that Cuba needs to establish specialized productions to increase exports. The meeting was called by Lionel Soto, party Central Committee Secretariat Member. Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Pedro Miret as well as other party and state leaders specialists from national organizations related to that sector were in attendance.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### GOVERNMENT AGREES TO NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

FL231533 Bridgetown CANA in English 1452 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 23, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has agreed to ratify the international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the External Affairs Ministry announced today.

In a statement, the Ministry said the government felt that Trinidad and Tobago, as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, should give its support to the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty and its effect to stem the flow of nuclear weapons.

It said the government was aware of the global need for complete disarmament and the reduction of the threat of a nuclear holocaust, which will inflict untold suffering on millions of people the world over.

The treaty was first signed on behalf of the Trinidad and Tobago government in Washington on August 20, 1968 and in London on August 22, 1968.

The agreement binds states not to develop or obtain nuclear weapons, to accept international safeguards on all nuclear facilities, not to transfer fissionable material to any non-nuclear weapon state for peaceful purposes, except under safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and to conclude a safeguards agreement with the IAEA.

HERRENBERG SAYS NETHERLANDS PROMOTING CHAOS

FL232116 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Herrenberg at the meeting Sunday last [21 September] on the [words indistinct] said the role of Holland in the affair is to create dissatisfaction among the people of Suriname to pave the way for economic chaos and to pull war in the country.

The minister accused Holland of being overly involved in the internal affairs of Suriname. Herrenberg added that interference by Holland is aimed at the overthrow of the Surinamese government.

HERRENBERG URGES ARMY TRAINING AGAINST BRUNSWIJK

FL232114 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Surinamese Foreign Affairs Minister Henk Herrenberg declared at a meeting on Sunday last that the Surinamese people should be trained and armed by the National Army to defend themselves against the Brunswijk Gang.

The mininster expressed fear that if the Brunswijk Gang is to widen its operations to Paramaribo, the consequences could be disastrous if the people are not trained and armed.

Minister Herrenberg added that if Brunswijk's operation is extended, it is expected that attempts would be made on the life of the commander, and production and essential services would be sabotaged.

The minister said it was a necessity to have the people's militia and anti-intervention committees as were established in the past.